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various countries relating to irrigation. Volume I treats of the irrigation laws of British India and the East (Tonkin, Annam, and the deltas of the Mekong and Menam). The succeeding volumes will deal with irrigation laws of the Dutch East Indies, Egypt, North Africa, Spain, Italy, the United States, Canada, Chile, Peru, etc.

Volume I opens with a concise and illuminative article by Sir Alfred Lyall on the general subject of irrigation in India in which he describes the great benefits conferred upon the inhabitants of vast districts where, in some years, rainfall is sparse or fails completely. He shows the necessity for scientific regulation of the development and maintenance of irrigation works; describes the *régime* of the two principal irrigation systems in India, (1) the diversion of the water of rivers into canals and (2) the accumulation in reservoirs or cisterns of water flowing off the lands after important rainfall; compares the two irrigation systems and treats of the topographic influences that affect the extent and the distribution of irrigation.

Four sections give the irrigation laws in force in various parts of India. On each page under the French text is printed the English original. India has 510 pages and the concluding 93 pages are given to the *régime* of irrigation in other countries above noted and the laws relating to them.

This book relating to a part of the world where scientific irrigation is already far advanced cannot fail to be useful in other countries which have only recently begun to develop irrigation on a large scale.

The Cherokee Indians. With Special Reference to their Relations with the United States Government. By Thomas Valentine Parker. viii and 116 pp., Sketch Map, Illustrations and Bibliography. The Grafton Press, New York, 1907. (Price, \$1.25.)

The author's aim is to exhibit the policies of the Federal Government in its treatment, during more than a century, of the Cherokees. He sets forth the story of blunder, injustice, and dishonesty that marked the Government's relations with these Indians. He tells of their final removal by compulsion from the small part of their original territory still left to them and how 4,000 of them perished during the terrible march to the Indian Territory.

Even in the earliest days of the Republic, the Cherokees were probably the most intelligent Indian nation and farther advanced in civilization than any other. The promise of their future, however, did not save them from the bitterest injustice. But the years of strife are finally over and the Cherokees will start anew, each as the owner of a bit of land; and when these Indians are enrolled among the citizens of the State of Oklahoma the end of their stormy history may be reached. To all who wish to judge for themselves of the relations between the Cherokees and our Government, this narrative, written both with sympathy and impartiality, is to be highly commended.

Klimakunde. 1 Allgemeine Klimalehre. Von Prof. Dr. W. Köppen. Second, improved Edition. 132 pp., 7 Tables, 2 Figures, and Index. G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung, Leipzig, 1906. (Price, 80 pf.)

This little work appears in the excellent "Sammlung Göschen." The seven chapters treat of the content of climatology, meteorological observations, climatic research, factors, types, zones, water vapour, etc. A list of the best works of reference is given. At once a scientific work and adapted for the general reader.